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ABSTRACT

Initiated in 1974 to ascertain research needs in the Southern region, the Rural Development Task Force investigated the nature of rural development problems and needed and clientele oriented research. Current research was reviewed, priority areas were identified, and allocation of Scientific Man Years were recommended. Major problems identified were in the areas of jobs, education, health, social institutions, and community facilities. It was concluded that research should be directed toward providing mobility aids for those who wish to move to urban areas and providing opportunities to facilitate those who wish to remain in rural areas and that the nature, location, and extent of rural inequities should be identified, evaluated, and alleviated in reference to an identified clientele. Current research in Southern regions was classified in terms of major objective, problem area, and discipline. Major objectives identified were community services, human resources, and income and employment. The greatest percentage of research was identified as that done by experiment stations in the area of agricultural economics. Identified research priorities were in the areas of community services and facilities, economic development, environmental development, and general. (JC)

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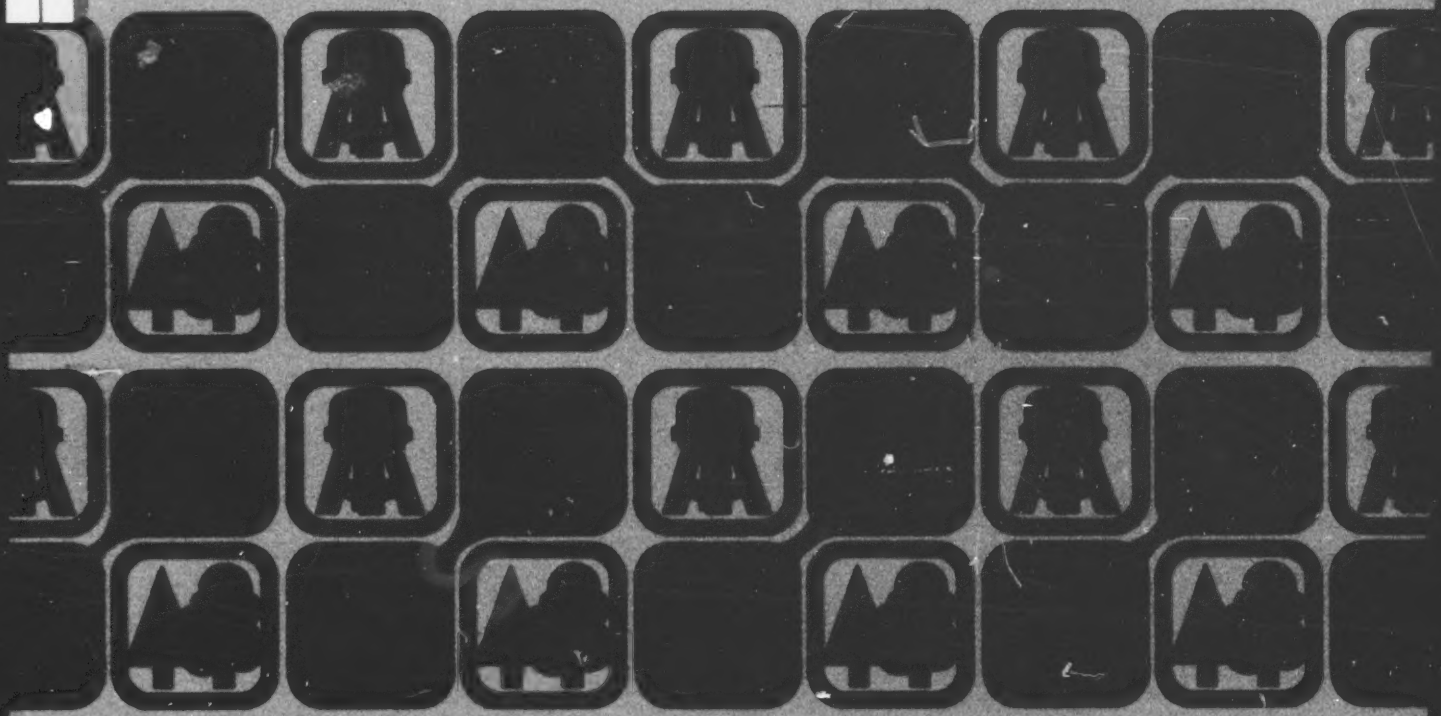
# Research Needs in Rural Development



## Report of the Southern Regional Rural Development Task Force

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# REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

Prepared by a
Joint Task Force of

The Southern Agricultural Experiment Stations
The Southern Regional Rural Development Research Council
The Land Grant Colleges of 1890
The Southern Cooperative Extension Services
The United States Department of Agriculture
The Southern Rural Development Center
Private Industry

July 1974

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PREFACE

This Rural Development Task Force is described as a basic functional unit for ascertaining research needs in the Southern region and as a primary source of regional planning information. Specifically, the purpose of this Task Force is to:

1. Determine principal rural development research needs in the South. This determination requires: (a) a review of current research, (b) an assessment of immediate and long-term problems in rural areas of the South, (c) an evaluation of these problems in terms of their potential impact and the ability of research results to assist in their solution, and (d) assignment of priorities to research needs.
2. Suggest research approaches likely to be productive in each priority area.
3. Identify research inputs needed to accomplish the desired results, including SMY's needed by each discipline involved.
4. Recommend any needed reallocations of current research resources.
5. Present the results developed by the Task Force in the form of a written report.

The Southern Regional Rural Development Task Force first met on March 5 and 6, 1974. Individual assignments were carried out following this meeting, and the Task Force reconvened on May 21 and 22. At this second meeting the Task Force developed the recommendations presented later in this report.

A review draft of the report was written by Fred Tyner, circulated to Task Forces members for additional suggestions, and revised for submission. The report does not explicitly follow the format suggested by the Planning Committee. It was felt that the complexity of linkages and relationships in rural development research problems did not easily lend themselves to "individual problem presentation." However, we feel that the major issues discovered in our research review and in discussions regarding recommendations are clearly visible in the format employed.

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A PERSPECTIVE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROBLEMS, NEEDED RESEARCH, AND CLIENTELE 1/

## Problems

The term rural development has generally been interpreted as encompassing community development, economic resource development, human resource development, and, in certain cases, natural resource development. It may help to define the rural development process more clearly if we consider what it is supposed to do. The President's Task Force on Rural Development defines the purpose of rural development as:

> ...to create job opportunities, community services, a better quality of living, and an improved social and physical environment in the small cities, towns, villages, and farm communities in rural America. [12]

The degree of commitment to achieving the purpose of rural development is noted in Title IX [Section 901 (a)] of the Agricultural Act of 1970:

> The Congress commits itself to a sound balance between rural and urban America. The Congress considers this balance so essential to the peace, prosperity, and welfare of all our citizens that the highest priority must be given to the revitalization and development of rural areas.

The USDA Regulations for Programs under Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972 interpret the overriding purpose of rural

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1/This section draws heavily on [14, 16, 18 and 19].

development as "to encourage and speed economic growth in rural areas, to provide for jobs and income required to support better community facilities and services, to improve the quality of rural life, and to do so on a self-earned, self-sustaining basis."

Realization of these goals will be difficult. To gain some perspective on the complexity of the situation, some of the problems facing rural areas are briefly enumerated. Broad problem categories include jobs, education, health, social institutions, and community facilities. Specific questions (but still too general for action) are: Should people be moved to jobs or should jobs be moved to people? Are skills and education such that gainful employment can be found? What balance should there be between general and vocational education? Where should schools be located? How can education be financed and who should finance it? What are "reasonable" levels for health services? What kinds of welfare programs are needed? How can industrial development be speeded up? How does industrialization relate to the problems of zoning, open space, and environmental pollution? If industry locates in an area, what will be the increased demands for housing, water and sewers, school facilities, health services, churches and other social institutions, police and fire protection, streets and highways, and other community facilities?

The changing structure and organization of commercial agriculture (declining farm numbers, increasing farm size,

vertical integration, contract farming, conglomerates, etc.) has been one of the catalysts for change in rural areas. The process of agricultural development has been speeded by technological improvements (herbicides, pesticides, larger machines, etc.) which have, in turn, reduced the number of farm operators and laborers needed. Smaller towns and communities have generally suffered as the farm work force has declined. Business volumes and incomes have declined. Capital gains in farm land values have been offset by capital losses in rural towns and communities. The following statements exemplify this situation:

> ...in areas without an alternative to agriculture for employment, a rapid increase in farm size and a reduction in farm numbers appear to result in stagnation or decline in the local economy rather than growth. [9]
>
> ...An outflow of labor from agriculture has long been a characteristic of the process of economic development everywhere. From a narrower economic point of view it is desirable, but does raise serious social problems if the surplus labor released by the farm sector moves at the same time from the country to the city. As long as agriculture is the main source of income in rural areas the outflow from agriculture may indeed stimulate further outflows from sectors dependent on agriculture. [7]

These ideas have been articulated by many persons speaking on policy issues, but they are so central to rural development goals

that they bear repeating. As rural people migrate and economic decay results, there is also decay of a more subtle kind -- the "people left behind" may no longer have access to the kinds of public and private investments necessary for economic growth and social development. [11]

As agricultural development proceeds--providing food and fiber needs with fewer and fewer resources--resources are freed to produce other goods and services associated with a higher standard of living. The process requires that other activities be able to effectively use the farm resources thus released. [7] It is obvious that individuals displaced from farming employment by agricultural technology are worse off if they are unqualified by education and skills to gain employment in business or industry. [10]

Thus, the kind of adjustments needed hinge on expanded opportunities for resources in rural areas. These opportunities require investements in education, jobs in local areas, or assistance in finding jobs elsewhere. These are the broad topics of rural development.

We do not intend to de-emphasize the importance of commercial agriculture to the total economy or the difficulties confronting this sector. The decreasing number of voters tied to commercial agriculture and diminishing public support for farm programs are significant problems which this basic sector must face. However, more sophisticated delineation and recognition of the problems of rural residents is urgently needed. Justification exists for substantial public expenditures to evaluate the effects of public programs "before the fact"

rather than continuing to adopt programs on the slim chance that they "might" work.

Clearly, a definitive statement as to what constitutes the "problems" of rural America is difficult to come by. That such a situation exists--when we all are aware of many problems--is perplexing. The very fact that there are many problems provides a key to the difficulty of arriving at a concise statement.

The process of finding acceptable answers to questions such as those posed above is further complicated by the elusivness of goals and the interrelatedness of social and economic activity. Given a single objective, we can find answers. However, we are dealing with multiple objectives, where one goal may be attained only at the expense of another. Pragmatically, we must concentrate on what appear to be the major goals-- and attempt to minimize detrimental effects on other objectives.

## Needed Research Effort

Since the inception of the land grant college-agricultural experiment station-extension service system, we have had continous nationwide accumulation of research information concerned specifically with commercial agriculture. As a result, we have been able to delineate problems and focus sharply on many of the needs of this sector. However, we don't have this experience and accumulated research findings for other economic activity in rural areas; we can only discuss and view these problems in a broader sense. Much study and expertise will be required to perceive problems and develop

recommendations for action programs in rural development with anything approaching the sharpness of those for the commercial agriculture sector.

We recognize that managerial and legislative decisions, like time, wait for no man. If the desired objectives of rural development are to be achieved, decision makers must be provided with an idea of the instrumental variables and key relationships that can be influenced to bring about the objectives envisioned by supporters of "rural development" legislation. During the past several decades significant advances have resulted from the development by research, the dissemination by extension, and the adoption by farmers of output-increasing technologies. These technologies may not have been fully exploited, particularly with respect to the development of the rural economy. If additional efforts are not directed toward more effectively organizing the use of our natural and human resources, the marginal benefits of additional technological developments on specific aspects of food and fiber production may be substantially diminished.

However, efforts to develop new technologies for increasing agricultural productivity should not be reduced. Rather, research and extension efforts must be directed toward problems of a broader scope. Information must be developed, disseminated, and used for decisions that are broader than which variety to plant, how much fertilizer to use, which chemical and how much to use, and other questions that relate to production practices for a particular enterprise.

Any number of published documents purport to describe the characteristics of low-income rural residents. These documents range from research publications, books, census, and other types of statistical reports to profound statements voiced by various individuals based upon a hurried visual scan of a particular low-income area. The information, while fairly describing existing conditions, is grossly inadequate for use in designing and evaluating action programs for alleviating such conditions. In most instances such information was collected to describe conditions rather than to prescribe improvements. Information collected, classified, and analyzed for the purpose of designing and evaluating alternative activities and programs must be developed if such an objective is to be successfully completed. Refinement of some of the existing descriptive information to a less aggregative level and the collection of additional information from primary and secondary sources classified by the focus of the developmental effort will be required.

More specifically, detailed descriptions of resources controlled by rural residents are needed. In this case, less attention should be paid to the emotional aspects of the situation and more attention should be devoted to people as resources--and improvement of the human resource is necessary if society's goals are to be realized.

Knowledge of capital resources controlled is necessary in developing realistic programs. An estimate of the value of assets is an essential part of this information. Special attention should

be devoted to availability, sources, and costs of credit when and if available to the rural poor.

The attitudes of rural prople concerning why they live in rural areas, why they are poor, their willingness to improve their income status and their aspirations if solutions were found for some of their current problems should be recorded. Most important in the final solution to employment and income problems is the attitude of rural people toward moving to locations where jobs are available. Rural people have shown great willingness to move to areas with more plentiful jobs, and the population residuals in some low income rural regions are largely elderly people who wisely chose not to move. Emphasis on job creation and more out-migration would miss the mark for this large group. It would be more useful to emphasize the discovery of deterrents to income improvement of various strata of rural people within the context of an affluent society.

During the past several decades, medical facilities and personnel have concentrated in larger metropolitan areas. While geographical isolation from medical facilities has created significant problems for many rural residents, the impact has been greatest upon the poor. If small towns and rural areas are to develop into viable and desirable places of residence, then an effective system must be developed for delivering medical services to rural areas. Furthermore, medical delivery systems devised must provide adequate medical services to low-income rural residents at costs substantially below the average cost of these service to the general public. A comprehensive description of the availability and use of medical services by low-

income rural residents will help determine additional services needed. Once needs are established, then alternative systems for medical services delivery must be evaluated based upon the criterion of providing a given level of services at minimum cost.

One of the major problems facing residents of rural areas is education. The Report of the President's Commission on Rural Poverty has stressed the need for improvement in rural schools, and numerous studies have pointed to the ways in which rural schools were inferior to urban schools. Present emphasis on rural development and improved infrastructure in rural areas further supports the importance of this topic. Plausible arguments indicate that the cycle of poverty can best be broken by upgrading the skill levels of people in rural areas through education. The major problems confronting decision makers concerned with provision of educational services in rural areas hinge on questions of (1) measuring the quality of the educational service provided, (2) determining what constitutes an acceptable quality level, and (3) providing this acceptable level of educational service most efficiently. A further item for consideration is the employment-related nature of educational alternatives available in the public educational system.

Rural water distribution and waste disposal systems have a direct and immediate impact on rural community development. They are essential to rural businesses and industries and to acceptable standards of family living.

The absence of water distribution and waste disposal systems in many rural areas has resulted in lagging economic growth and lack of community viability. Communities must be provided with all essential services if the current undesirable economic and social trends are to be reversed.

During the past decade, many small towns and rural communities have taken advantage of the various federal loan and grant programs available for developing and improving water distribution and waste disposal systems. However, few sewer systems have been constructed in the open country, most of them having been developed in conjunction with small-town water systems.

As public programs are formulated and economic development strategies developed at state and local levels, lack of understanding of the complex economic interrelationships within the economy is a major stumbling block. Measures of the direct and indirect changes in the economy are needed to evaluate programs relating to human and natural resource development, poverty, and pollution control. Government agencies which plan to formulate strategic development programs need to know the effects of alternative actions to make the most effective use of all available resources. Planners need to determine whether or not a region has sufficient resources and the necessary locational advantages to accomplish the needed development.

Information on the effect of differing amounts and types of investments associated with alternative proposed programs on per capita income and employment must be determined for use

and consideration in a planning program. From a public policy standpoint, the economic feasibility of each alternative program must be determined along with the most efficient way to achieve specified goals with minimum resource requirements.

Creating additional economic activity may involve capital expenditures beyond the capabilities of local groups. Some measure of the benefits expected from proposed activities will be required if public financing is to be obtained. Also, the long-term impact of various activities may make one more desirable than another.

Restructuring of state and local governments and/or alterations in the functioning of these governments is receiving increased attention. Almost without exception, the reasons behind this interest are to make scarce tax dollars accomplish more by increasing governmental efficiency. Efficient use of tax dollars is especially critical in low-income areas where much of the support for public services comes from ad valorem taxes on rural land. Current heavy tax burdens on farmers and other rural landowners make this topic one of legitimate concern to those interested in economic affairs of agriculture and rural areas.

Efficient use of tax dollars goes beyond how these dollars are used after they have been collected. We ought to ask other questions and search diligently for the answers to such questions as: (1) What public services should be financed by taxes, by what kinds of taxes, and by taxes derived at what level of government? (2) What types

of taxes are available and what are the equity considerations associated with alternative tax plans? (3) What taxes are the most efficient from the standpoint of administration? (4) What new kinds of taxation methods might be found to replace antiquated and inequitable taxes? (5) What is the potential role of user charges as a substitute for some types of taxes?

Sucess in rural development will require research to: (1) supply the basic data needed to identify major problems, (2) outline possible alternatives and solutions, and (3) determine the available and needed resources for solution of these problems. Examples of the kinds of rural development problems that are amenable to research are to: 2/

1. Develop information on the requirements for success in various occupational opportunities, including education, experience, and financial resources.

2. Develop programs to provide education, training, and retraining needed by rural youth and adults to take advantage of farm and non-farm employment opportunities.

3. Determine opportunities for operators of low-income farms to improve their situation through adjustments to improve farm income, combining farming with part-time non-farm work, or full-time at a non-farm job or business.

4. Delineate functional socio-economic areas for planning in order to achieve effective economic development in an area.

5. Develop economic indicators for rural areas, including resource bases and the locational advantage and disadvantage of these areas.

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2/These are only a few of the problems listed in [4].

7. Determine the potential for further development of agricultural and forest resources in rural areas, including marketing facilities.

8. Determine the potential contribution of improved transportation facilities in bringing desirable employment opportunities within commuting reach of residents of rural communities.

9. Develop criteria for delineating functional socio-economic areas to provide effective and efficient community institutions and services.

10. Determine the adequacy, quality, and cost of education, health, sanitation, and water systems, and other public and private services.

11. Determine the organization and operational efficiency of local government units in meeting the needs of a modern rural society.

What are the needs in rural development research? It is the responsibility of researchers to utilize their limited resources as efficiently as possible, searching out answers to priority problems:

> Research priorities, assuming our goal is improving the socio-economic well-being of people in rural areas, should be oriented toward providing adequate training and other mobility aids for the people who wish to move to more urban areas and to providing opportunities and adequate facilities for those who remain in rural areas. [8,p.282]

> The challenging task in rural community development is to identify the nature, location, and extent of inequities falling on rural communities and on various population strata in them; then to evaluate and provide alternative means for alleviating or redressing these inequities. [5, pp. 50-51]

## Clientele-Oriented Research

We should be more circumspect in selection of our research areas, asking: "Who are the decision makers who most need data? What data do they need; and in what contexts" [1,p.135] With regard to clientele: "In dealing with the problems of rural development we can no longer afford to think in terms of our clientele as consisting only (or even primarily) of farmers." [2, p. 3] Four principal categories of clientele of extension workers are defined [3, p. 110] as: (1) citizens groups involved in making and implementing decisions that relate to community improvement and development; (2) key local citizens who influence or make decisions relevant to the community; (3) public officials who are responsible to the citizens for administering public policy and for programs of economic and social progress; and (4) groups such as development authorities, planning commissions, and private firms engaged in planning community development activities. In another example of the hetorogeneity of the research audience, that audience is identified [6, pp. 156-7] at national, state, and community levels in both public and private categories as: national public (Congress and executive branch); national private (national organizations and firms); state public (legislators and government officials); state private (state organizations and firms); community public (local government); and community private (local organizations and firms, individuals, and families).

What data or research results do these clients need? The taxpaying public needs answers to current problems. If jobs and incomes are to be generated in rural areas, then clients need to know what kinds of industry would be most suitable, the fiscal impact of industrialization on the community, and whether to opt for local development or depend on commuting to a "growth center". Prescriptive analyses of the ties between provision of services and interaction with goods-producing sectors, income and employment effects of various industry sectors, income and employment effects of alternative tax policies, etc., will also provide urgently needed information.

Answers to two important questions are essential for planning needed community services in rural areas: (1) What is the expected number and spatial distribution of jobs and people in rural areas during future time periods? (2) What is the expected form and quality of community services that will be desired over a planning period? [15, p. 2]. Input to determine "adequate" services will require development of conceptual frameworks for local decision makers to use in deciding what expenditure of limited funds represents the best investment for their community. Although planning in rural areas must deal with the same variables used in SMSA's, the problem is complicated because of sparse population and a multitude of local government bodies. [15, p.3]. Since some combination of counties may be required to muster a population large enough to support certain desired services, research to facilitate coordination and organization for efficiency is required.

Research to establish the needs for and means of providing better education, proper vocational training, adequacy of nutrition and health care, and at least moderate social and cultural activities is obviously called for.

The distressing fact about most discussions of rural development research needs is that the prescription usually is to: (1) put together a core of researchers to work on current problems using research data that are already available, (2) put together interdisciplinary groups or teams to work on intermediate and long run problems, and (3) continue with fundamental discipline-oriented research. In other words, the solution appears to be to get organized for rural development research on the basis of length of run. This ignores the essential question: "What are the problems?"

We have lost some excellent opportunities in the past by our failure to fully utilize research results. Continued dependence on highly general research--without serious attempts to provide specific results--will not satisfy the needs of people in rural areas. Information simply will not be able to filter down to the decision making levels where direction is urgently needed.

One choice for research is to work to increase economic opportunity in rural areas--depending on people to locate in those viable rural areas offering economic opportunity and desired community facilities and services. The best alternative for some residents of rural areas with little potential may be to move.

The most recent investigation of rural development research needs in the Southern region included the following conclusions with respect to research needs for various rural development objectives [16, pp. 4-7]:

> Community services -- The single most productive activity would be the pulling together and synthesizing of results of research dealing with increased efficiency in the provision of particular services. Much has been done that needs to be brought together in a consistent fashion and made more usable to the community decision maker, the planner, extension personnel, etc.
>
> Human resources -- It would be helpful to know what kinds of skills will be demanded, manpower requirements by industry, and improvements in employment service networks that would be helpful in matching jobs and workers. As in the community services category, a number of studies have been completed which need to be brought together, summarized, and related.
>
> Income and employment -- If the rural development effort is to be effective, it must be based on strengthened economic activity in rural areas. Further information is needed regarding what local communities should do to attract and retain industry in order to gain the greatest economic benefits to the community. Especially needed is

research to explain the effects of rural industrialization on income and employment, on the distribution of costs, and on the increased levels of services required to support new jobs. Studies of the income and employment effects of taxation appear to be especially timely. State legislatures and local governments are under increasing pressure to find news of alternative revenue sources, and they need to be informed of the possible effects of tax policy on economic activity.

Study of rural community resources to determine the alternatives open for economic development and for public policy recommendations at all levels [13, p. 231] must assume much greater importance, and rural development researchers must be more clearly attuned to needs if the rural development effort is to produce the desired results.

Researchers sould direct their attention to developing information which will speed up economic growth in rural areas, providing the jobs and income which are necessary to support people in rural areas. Adequate economic activity will allow rural people to develop better community facilities and services. This provides an objective approach to that otherwise elusive goal of "improving the quality of life in rural areas."

## REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN REGION

The Task Force members agreed that a meaningful framework for review of rural development research was provided by the report of the Southern Regional Rural Development Research Council (SRRDRC). The SRRDRC report inventoried rural development research in the experiment stations by: (1) major objective, (2) problem area, and (3) discipline. The four major objectives of the rural development effort used in that report were:

(1) to improve the level of community services provided in rural areas,

(2) to improve the quality of human resources in rural areas,

(3) to provide increased opportunity for income and employment in rural areas, and

(4) to maintain and enhance the quality of the environment in rural areas.

From nine to 13 "problem areas" were identified for each of the first three objectives, and the SRRDRC report classified current research by discipline according to this objective-problem area matrix. No attempt was made to account directly for interaction between objectives. Also, that report considered that environmental quality was related to the other objectives, but was not a topic for direct rural development research. The major objectives and problems areas are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Major Objectives and Problem Areas for Classification of Rural Development Research.1/

| Community Services | Human Resources | Income & Employment |
|---|---|---|
| 1.01 Health | 2.01 Human development | 3.01 Holding & attracting industry |
| 1.02 Education & training | 2.02 Welfare | 3.02 Plant location |
| 1.03 Water systems | 2.03 Health & nutrition | 3.03 Income & employment effects of rural industrialization |
| 1.04 Waste disposal | 2.04 Demography | 3.04 Income & employment effects of natural resource investments |
| 1.05 Recreation | 2.05 Educational program effectiveness | 3.05 Alternative uses of natural resources |
| 1.06 Law enforcement | 2.06 Household decisions & management | 3.06 Rural recreation enterprises |
| 1.07 Fire protection | 2.07 Community decision | 3.07 Technology for small farms |
| 1.08 Transportation & communication | 2.08 Level of living & quality of life | 3.08 Enterprises for small & part-time farms |
| 1.09 General community services | 2.09 Public policy | 3.09 Economic interactions in rural areas |
| 1.10 Planning | | 3.10 Income & employment effects of taxation & regulation |
| 1.11 Housing equipment & furnishing | | |
| 1.12 Legal institutions & legal services | | |
| 1.13 Financial services | | |

1/The fourth objective, Environmental Quality, is not shown as no list of problem areas was defined for research classification.

SOURCE: Southern Regional Rural Development Research Council, July 1973.

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The Task Force proceeded to complete the classification of current rural development research in the South by adding research conducted by the USDA and the 1890 institutions. Appendix Tables 1, 2, & 3 present: (1) the SRRDRC classification of 1972-73 rural development research conducted at the experiment stations, (2) a summary of USDA rural development research projects in the South, 1972-73, and (3) an inventory of rural development research at 1890 institutions, 1972-73.

Table 2 summarizes the rural development research effort in the South in 1972-73 by these three types of performing organizations. Table 3 summarizes the rural development research effort by discipline. Table 4 shows the percentage distribution of the rural development research effort in the South.

These tables show the type of emphasis currently placed on rural development research in the Southern region. In fiscal 1973, 120 SMY's* were allocated to rural development research by the combined efforts of experiment stations, 1890 institutions, and the Economic Research Service of USDA. Research effort by performing organization was distributed as follows: experiment station - 59.5 percent; 1890 institutions - 27.1 percent; and USDA - 13.4 percent.

Classification by discipline shows that 54.55 SMY's were from agricultural economics, 36.44 SMY's were from rural sociology; 16.76 SMY's were from home econonomics; and 12.25 SMY's were from other disciplines.

* Scientific Man Years

The distribution of research effort among the four objectives defined was community services - 22.2 percent; human resources - 50.1 percent income and employment - 26.4 percent; and environmental quality - 1.3 percent.

A topic that came up for discussion several times during the research review was the number of projects for which only fractional SMY's were indicated. We are inclined to believe that the professionals in rural development research are so few that they give extra effort just to touch base with many research topics. Whether this situation is preferable to one where fewer projects receive greater shares of research time is arguable. In many cases, projects with a low commitment of time tend not to be very productive. Further, rural development projects may require larger blocks of time because of the interrelatedness of social and economic problems, especially in rural areas.

On the other hand, some members of the task force felt that administrative reaction to our recommendations for reallocating research resources might jeopardize much of the "extra" effort being expended by rural development researchers. In view of these differing opinions, we recommend that an effort be made to shift the research effort so that each research project has a "meaningful" commitment (certainly more than .1 or .2 SMY's), but that the transition be gradual and that the researcher be afforded the maximum amount of flexibility in redefining his research area.

Table 2. Rural Development Research Classified by Major Objective, Problem Area, and Performing Organization, Southern Region, FY 1973.

| Objective/ Problem Area 1/ | Organization | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experiment Stations | 1890 Institutions | USDA | |
| | SMY's | | | |
| Community Services | | | | |
| 1.01 | 1.70 | 0 | 1.0 | 2.70 |
| 1.02 | .70 | 0 | 0 | .70 |
| 1.03 | 1.30 | 0 | 0 | 1.30 |
| 1.04 | .85 | 0 | 0 | .85 |
| 1.05 | .75 | 2.3 | 0 | 3.00 |
| 1.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.08 | 0 | .2 | 0 | .2 |
| 1.09 | 5.80 | 0 | 1.7 | 7.50 |
| 1.10 | 2.25 | 0 | .3 | 2.55 |
| 1.11 | 4.80 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.80 |
| 1.12 | .10 | 0 | 0 | .10 |
| 1.13 | .90 | 0 | 0 | .90 |
| Subtotal | 19.10 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 26.60 |
| Human Resources | | | | |
| 2.10 | 9.47 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 15.57 |
| 2.02 | 1.30 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.40 |
| 2.03 | 1.21 | 14.6 | 0 | 15.81 |
| 2.04 | 3.38 | 1.3 | 0 | 4.68 |
| 2.05 | 4.35 | 1.5 | 0 | 5.85 |
| 2.06 | 2.46 | .6 | 0 | 3.06 |
| 2.07 | .25 | .2 | .6 | 1.05 |
| 2.08 | 8.54 | 1.3 | .8 | 10.64 |
| 2.09 | . 5 | 0 | .6 | 1.10 |
| Subtotal | 31.46 | 23.0 | 5.7 | 60.16 |
| Income & Employment | | | | |
| 3.01 | .70 | 0 | 0 | .70 |
| 3.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.03 | .75 | 0 | 1.3 | 2.05 |
| 3.04 | 2.60 | 0 | 0 | 2.60 |
| 3.05 | 1.62 | 0 | 0 | 1.62 |
| 3.06 | .80 | 0 | 0 | .80 |
| 3.07 | 4.10 | .8 | 0 | 4.90 |
| 3.08 | 1.36 | 2.3 | 0 | 3.66 |

(Continued)

Table 2. Rural Development Research Classified by Major Objective, Problem Area, and Performing Organization, Southern Region, FY 1973, continued.

| Objective/ Problem Area 1/ | Organization | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Experiment Stations | 1890 Institutions | USDA | |
| | SMY's | | | |
| 3.09 | 8.26 | 1.4 | 5.1 | 14.76 |
| 3.10 | .65 | 0 | 0 | .65 |
| Subtotal | 20.84 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 31.74 |
| Environmental Quality | | | | |
| 4.00 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.5 |
| Total | 71.40 | 32.5 | 16.1 | 120.00 |

1/ The problem areas are defined in Table 1.

Table 3. Rural Development Research Classified by Major Objective, Problem Area, and Discipline, Southern Region, FY 1973.

| Objective/ Problem Area 1/ | Discipline | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Other | |
| | SMY's | | | | |
| Community Services | | | | | |
| 1.01 | 2.70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.70 |
| 1.02 | .70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .70 |
| 1.03 | 1.10 | 0 | 0 | .20 | 1.30 |
| 1.04 | .85 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .85 |
| 1.05 | .70 | 2.30 | 0 | 0 | 3.00 |
| 1.06 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.07 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.08 | 0 | .20 | 0 | 0 | .20 |
| 1.09 | 5.90 | 1.60 | 0 | 0 | 7.50 |
| 1.10 | 2.55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.55 |
| 1.11 | 2.10 | 0 | 2.10 | 2.60 | 6.80 |
| 1.12 | .10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .10 |
| 1.13 | .90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .90 |
| Subtotal | 17.60 | 4.10 | 2.10 | 2.80 | 26.60 |
| Human Resources | | | | | |
| 2.01 | 5.50 | 8.67 | 1.40 | 0 | 15.57 |
| 2.02 | 1.10 | 1.30 | 0 | 0 | 2.40 |
| 2.03 | 0 | 3.71 | 8.90 | 3.20 | 15.80 |
| 2.04 | .20 | 4.48 | 0 | 0 | 4.68 |
| 2.05 | .20 | 2.50 | 1.40 | 1.75 | 5.85 |
| 2.06 | .30 | 0 | 1.86 | .90 | 3.06 |
| 2.07 | .60 | .45 | 0 | 0 | 1.05 |
| 2.08 | .33 | 9.21 | 1.10 | 0 | 10.64 |
| 2.09 | 1.10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.10 |
| Subtotal | 9.33 | 30.32 | 14.66 | 5.85 | 60.16 |
| Income & Employment | | | | | |
| 3.01 | .70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .70 |
| 3.02 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.03 | 2.05 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.05 |
| 3.04 | 2.60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3.05 | 1.30 | .32 | 0 | 0 | 1.62 |
| 3.06 | .80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .80 |
| 3.07 | 3.30 | .80 | 0 | .80 | 4.90 |
| 3.08 | 1.86 | .50 | 0 | 1.30 | 3.66 |

(Continued)

Table 3. Rural Development Research Classified by Major Objective, Problem Area, and Discipline, Southern Region, FY 1973, continued.

| Objective/ Problem Area [1] | Discipline | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Other | Total |
| | SMY's | | | | |
| 3.09 | 14.36 | .40 | 0 | 0 | 14.76 |
| 3.10 | .65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .65 |
| Subtotal | 27.62 | 2.02 | 0 | 2.10 | 31.74 |
| Environmental Quality | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Total | 54.55 | 36.44 | 16.76 | 12.25 | 120.00 |

[1] The problem areas are defined in Table 1.

Table 4. Distribution of Rural Development Research by Major Objective, Discipline, and Performing Organization, Southern Region, FY 1973.

| Major Objective and Performing Organization | Discipline | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Other | |
| | (Percent) | | | | |
| 1.00 Community Services | (14.7) | (3.4) | (1.7) | (2.3) | (22.2) |
| Experiment Station | 11.3 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 15.9 |
| 1890 Institutions | 0 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 0 | 2.9 |
| USDA | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.3 |
| 2.00 Human Resources | (7.8) | (25.3) | (12.2) | (4.9) | (50.1) |
| Experiment Station | 4.7 | 15.2 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 26.2 |
| 1890 Institutions | 0.2 | 8.2 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 19.2 |
| USDA | 2.8 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 4.8 |
| 3.00 Income & Employment | (23.0) | (1.7) | (0) | (1.8) | (26.4) |
| Experiment Station | 15.9 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.8 | 17.4 |
| 1890 Institutions | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 3.8 |
| USDA | 5.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.3 |
| 4.00 Environmental Quality | (0) | (0) | (0) | (1.3) | (1.3) |
| | | | | | (100.0) |
| Total | 45.5 | 30.4 | 14.0 | 10.2 | 100.1 |

0036

## IDENTIFICATION OF PRIORITY AREAS

The process of assigning priorities to problem areas for rural development is a subjective one at best. The effort of the Task Force in accomplishing this job was greatly abetted by a survey taken by the Southern Rural Development Center (SRDC). A description of the survey, categories of respondents, and results follows.

There is a state-level Rural Development Committee in each state. Membership includes representatives from the Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service, Farmers Home Administration, Rural Electification Administration, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, and the State Cooperative Extension Service. In many states, membership has been expanded to include representatives of various State Departments and Agencies, including the Office of the Governor. The State Committee establishes liaison with the executive officers of the state government and other appropriate organizations. The committees are designed to work closely with state and local people in support of comprehensive planning and development. In view of this assigned role, the members of this committee are in a position to observe, hear, and be concerned with problems which need research answers. This survey was designed to obtain responses from them in regard to the areas which need priority research attention.

Members of the State Rural Development Committees were asked to respond with questions of both immediate and long-range concern in the area of Rural Development. Ranked in priority of immediate concern as judged from the number of questions submitted are the following areas:

| Area | Number of Questions |
|---|---|
| Community Services & Facilities | 111 |
| Economic Development | 58 |
| Environmental Improvement | 42 |
| People Building | 28 |
| General | 12 |
| Total | 251 |

Within the Community Services and Facilities area most questions (19) were raised in the area of Waste Disposal. Water systems had 9 questions and General Community Services 11, which included joint questions about water and waste facilities. Overall, 39 of 111 questions were concerned with water and/or waste disposal systems. The next largest number of questions (17) in the CS&F area concerned education and training--both education for the general public and education of professionals and officials about rural development. Housing (14 questions) was the next largest category, followed by planning (8 questions) and health and transportation and communication (8 questions).

In the Economic Development category nearly one-third of the 58 questions dealt with holding and attracting industry. Income and Employment Effects of Rural Industry accounted for 14 questions while 9 were concerned with Technology for Small Farms. There were 7 questions about Economic Interactions in Rural Areas.

Land Use and Zoning (19 questions) was the major area of interest in the Environmental Improvement area, followed by questions concerned with Conservation (11) and Forests and Wildlife (10).

The fourth-ranked area was People Building, with 28 questions overall. Community Decision Making (9 questions) and Human Development (9 questions) were the top two categories. Public Policy, with 6 questions, was the third category of concern.

Twelve questions were placed in a General or Unclassified category. These dealt with rural development programs, citizen participation, research synthesis, and services desired by rural people.

Ranked in priority of long-term concern as judged from the number of questions submitted were the following areas:

| Area | Number of Questions |
|---|---|
| Community Service and Facilities | 66 |
| Environmental Improvement | 46 |
| Economic Development | 37 |
| People Building | 30 |
| General | 2 |
| Total | 181 |

Within the Community Services and Facilities area, planning (15 questions), education and training (12 questions), general community services (7 questions) ranked as priority areas of concern. Again, considering the classification scheme used (i.e., when both water and sewer were mentioned in one question, it was classified as general community service), the questions show a major emphasis on water and/or sewer systems.

Land Use and Zoning with 21 questions was the major concern in the Environmental Improvement area. Economic Interactions in Rural Areas, with 14 questions, was the major interest in the Economic Development category.

Under the People Building category, educational program effectiveness and demography, with 6 questions each, were the two major areas of concern.

Certain limitations of this survey should be noted. First, the respondents were all members of a predominately agriculturally-oriented State Rural Development Committee. Second, the process of classification was difficult and somewhat arbitrary. The matrix developed by the Southern Regional Rural Development Research Council was used for consistency, but it was still necessary to force some questions into categories where they didn't quite fit. Third, responses reflect the personal opinions of the Rural Development committee members. Fourth, the response represented only slightly over 30 percent of the State Rural Development Committee members.

Responses solicited by the industry representative on the Task Force from rural development specialists of power companies presented a slightly different picture. Of 31 responses obtained, 61 percent dealt with the need to improve community services, 26 percent were concerned with human resource development, 10 percent viewed income and employment needs high, and three percent mentioned environmental improvement as a pressing need.

Again, these views are not focused on research needs specifically, but do serve to give indications of problem areas. These views, as well as the current distribution of research effort, are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Comparison of present research effort with questionnaire responses.

| Objective | Present SMY distribution | Private individuals | State Rural Dev. Comm. (immediate) | State Rural Dev. Comm. (long-term) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | (Percent) | | | |
| Community Services | 22.2 | 61.3 | 44.2 | 37.1 |
| Human Resources | 50.1 | 25.8 | 12.8 | 18.3 |
| Income & Employment | 26.4 | 9.7 | 25.3 | 21.6 |
| Environment | 1.3 | 3.2 | 17.7 | 23.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

0042

## RECOMMENDED ALLOCATION OF SMY's

After determining the current SMY allocation, the Task Force assignment was to: (1) determine a desired reallocation of present research resources, (2) determine an allocation assuming a 10 percent increase in research resources, and (3) recommend a level and distribution of research resources commensurate with rural development needs.

Based on the judgment of the Task Force members--and reflecting such considerations as questionnaire responses, interaction with professional research and extension workers, and personal involvement in rural development efforts--the following recommendations are made:

Reallocation of present resources-The Task Force felt that relatively too many research resources were committed to the Human Resources category (50.1 percent). The reommended reallocation by major areas is to increase the allocation of SMY's to Community Services from 22 to 25 percent, decrease the SMY's allocated to Human Resources from 50 to 35 percent, increase the SMY's for Income and Employment from 26 to 35 percent, and increase SMY's for Environmental Improvement research from 1.5 to 5 percent. This allocation is not meant to diminish the importance of the Human Resources category, but to give recognition to the conviction that research effort will have a much greater marginal payoff in either the Community Services or Income and Employment areas.

Allocation of a 10 percent increase -- The recommendation for this alternative builds on the recommendation for reallocating present resources. A 10 percent increase would mean 12 additional SMY's. These should be allocated equally between the Community Services and the Income and Employment categories as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1.01 - 1 | 3.01 - 2 |
| 1.04 - 1 | 3.02 - 1 |
| 1.09 - 1 | 3.06 - 1 |
| 1.10 - 2 | 3.10 - 2 |
| 1.12 - 1 | 6 |
| 6 | |

Recommended resource allocation to rural development research -- The Task Force approaches this subject cautiously--but not reluctantly. Our thesis throughout this review has been the need for rural development research. The benefits to be derived from research are, however, contingent on a number of factors, including: (1) training, professional capability, and personal commitment of researchers; (2) recognition by administrators of the need to support rural development research; (3) ability of research and extension personnel to work together effectively to insure that research results are understood and transmitted with promptness and clarity to the desired audience; and

(4) that communication of information among researchers be adequate to prevent duplicative efforts and to enable the useful amalgamation of complementary research efforts and results. With this preamble, we recommend that the research effort presently expended by experiment stations, 1890 institutions, and USDA be increased by 105 SMY's (88 percent). Although we feel that such an increase would not be required under ideal circumstances concerning the factors noted above, the additional 105 SMY's appear to be a realistic hedge. We emphasize strongly that a doubling of effort as it is now being expended would be wasteful and ineffective.

A detailed comparison of present and recommended SMY allocations by problem area is presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Present and Recommended Allocation of Rural Development Research by Major Objective and Problem Area, Southern Region.

| Major Objective and problem area | RPA | Present allocation | Recommended Allocation: No increase | 10% increase | Long run |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (SMY's) | | | |
| Community Services | | (26.60) | (30) | (36) | (62) |
| 1.01 Health | 908 | 2.70 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 1.02 Education & Training | 908 | .70 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1.03 Water systems | 908 | 1.30 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1.04 Waste disposal | 908 | .85 | 4 | 5 | 10 |
| 1.05 Recreation | 908 | 3.00 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1.06 Law enforcement | 908 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1.07 Fire protection | 908 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1.08 Transportation & communication | 908 | .20 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 1.09 General community services | 908 | 7.50 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1.10 Planning | 908 | 2.55 | 4 | 6 | 10 |
| 1.11 Housing equipment & furnishings | 801 | 6.80 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 1.12 Legal Inst. & legal services | 908 | .10 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 1.13 Financial services | 908 | .90 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 1.14 Operation of local governments | 908 | 0 | | | 5 |
| Human Resources | | (60.16) | (42) | (42) | (77) |
| 2.01 Human development | 806 | 15.57 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 2.02 Welfare | 803 | 2.40 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| 2.03 Health & nutrition | 806 | 15.81 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 2.04 Demography | 806 | 4.68 | 4 | 4 | 6 |

(Continued)

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Table 6. Present and Recommended Allocation of Rural Development Research by Major Objective and Problem Area, Southern Region, continued.

| Major objective and problem area | RPA | Present allocation | Recommended Allocation: No increase | 10% increase | Long run |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (SMY's) | | | |
| 2.05 Educational program effectiveness | 804 | 5.85 | 5 | 5 | 15 |
| 2.06 Household decisions & management | 802 | 3.06 | 6 | 6 | 3 |
| 2.07 Community decision making | 908 | 1.05 | 4 | 4 | 10 |
| 2.08 Level of living & quality of life | 803,4,6,7 & 908 | 10.64 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 2.09 Public policy | 804 | 1.10 | 5 | 5 | 2 |
| 2.10 Sociological aspects of small farms | | 0 | | | 1 |
| Income & Employment | | (31.74) | (42) | (48) | (76) |
| 3.01 Holding & attracting industry | 907 | .70 | 7 | 9 | 10 |
| 3.02 Plant location | 907 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 15 |
| 3.03 Income & emp. effects of rural indust. | 907 | 2.05 | 3 | 3 | 12 |
| 3.04 Income & employment effects of natural resource investments | 907 | 2.06 | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 3.05 Alternative uses of natural resources | 907 | 1.62 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 3.06 Rural recreation enterprises | 907 | .80 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 3.07 Technology for small farms | 807 | 4.90 | 4 | 4 | 4 |

(Continued)

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Table 6. Present and Recommended Allocation of Rural Development Research by Major Objective and Problem Area, Southern Region, continued.

| Major objective and problem area | RPA | Present allocation | Recommended Allocation: No increase | Recommended Allocation: 10% increase | Recommended Allocation: Long run |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (SMY's) | | | |
| 3.08 Enterprises for small and part-time farms | 807 | 3.66 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 3.09 Economic interactions in rural areas | 907 | 14.76 | 8 | 8 | 12 |
| 3.10 Income & emp. effects of tax. & reg. | 907 | .65 | 6 | 8 | 8 |
| Environmental Quality | | (1.50) | (6) | (6) | (10) |
| 4.01 Conservation | | | | | 0 |
| 4.02 Recreation | | | | | 0 |
| 4.03 Forest & wildlife | | | | | 1 |
| 4.04 Land use & zoning | | | | | 6 |
| 4.05 Beautification | | | | | 3 |
| Total | | 120 | 120 | 132 | 225 |

0048

Appendix Table 1-A. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Community Services (1.00)a/

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | Total Projects | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Agricultural Engineering | | |
| 1.01 Health | M4008(.1)<br>SO46(.2)<br>Ar747(.7)<br>Ok1494(.7) | | | | 4 | 1.7 |
| 1.02 Education and Training | K77(.6)<br>N13326(.1) | | | | 2 | .7 |
| 1.03 Water System | M4303(.1)<br>S932(1.0) | | | K123(.2) | 3 | 1.3 |
| 1.04 Waste Disposal | G1121(.25)<br>A363(.3)<br>V616154(.3) | | | | 3 | .85 |
| 1.05 Recreation | A048(.1)<br>A052(.1)<br>F1623(.5) | | | | 3 | .7 |
| 1.06 Law Enforcement | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1.07 Fire Protection | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1.08 Transportation & Communication | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 1.09 General Community Services | F1630(.4)<br>L1612(0)<br>L1617(0)<br>K85(.7)<br>Ar745(.7)<br>N13357(.3)<br>V616152(.2) | Tx3148(.53)<br>M4304(.37)<br>F1630(.2)<br>Ar674(.5) | | | 13 | 5.80 |

(Continued)

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Appendix Table 1-A. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Community Services (1.00)a/, continued.

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | Total Projects | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Agricultural Engineering | | |
| 1.10 Planning | Ok1456(1.4) Tx3026(.5) S987(1.9) Ok1492(.35) | | | | 2 | 2.25 |
| 1.11 Housing Equip. & Furnishings | Ar678(1.0) N13327(.1) | | V626116(1.1) | S872(.6) T333(2.0) | 5 | 4.8 |
| 1.12 Legal Institutions & Legal services | V616152(.1) | | | | 1 | .1 |
| 1.13 Financial Services | L1555(.9) | | | | 1 | .9 |
| Total Projects | 29 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 37 | - |
| Total SMY's | 13.6 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 2.8 | - | 19.1 |

a/Letters represent states: A=Alabama, Ar=Arkansas, N=North Carolina, etc.

SOURCE: Southern Regional Rural Development Research Committee, July 20,1973.

Appendix Table 1-B. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Human Resources (2.00). a/

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | | Total Projects | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Agricultural Education | Education | | |
| 2.01 Human Development | K93(.68)<br>T285(.65)<br>T385(.25)<br>Ar746(.7)<br>N13231(.4)<br>N1332(.6) | G425(.4)<br>K811(1.09)<br>Tx1969(.1)<br>A327(.4)<br>G439(.8)<br>L1231(.1)<br>M4006(.3)<br>S982(1.2)<br>Tx2811(.4) | S826(.2)<br>T256(1.2) | | | 17 | 9.47 |
| 2.02 Welfare | F1629(1.1) | F1629(.2) | | | | 2 | 1.3 |
| 2.03 Health & Nutrition | | | Tx1967(.1)<br>M4003(.81)<br>A341(.3) | | | 3 | 1.21 |
| 2.04 Demography | G442(.2) | M4004(.75)<br>S965(.2)<br>T274(.33)<br>N3266(.4) | G442(.2)<br>S970(.3)<br>N3265(.4)<br>Tx1833(.6) | | | 9 | 3.38 |
| 2.05 Education Program Effectiveness | FAMU(.2)<br>Tx1995(0) | A318(.2)<br>FAMU(2.3) | Tx1839(0) | V616158(1.4) | Ok1523(.25) | 7 | 4.35 |
| 2.06 Household Dec. & Mgt. | | | L1558(.66)<br>N13323(.9) | | N13325(.9) | 3 | 2.46 |

(Continued)

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Appendix Table 1-B. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Human Resources (2.00) a/, continued.

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | | Total Projects | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Home Economics | Agricultural Education | Education | | |
| 2.07 Community Dec. Making | | Tx1895(.25) | | | | 1 | .25 |
| 2.08 Level of Living & Quality of Life | G432(.33) | Ar693(1.0)<br>K813(.29)<br>L1147(.1)<br>A316(.10)<br>G432(.67)<br>K815(1.21)<br>L1557(.1)<br>M4102(.4) | L1556(.1)<br>M4101(.89)<br>N13388(0)<br>N11079(.3)<br>P276(1.0)<br>T331(.25)<br>Tx2791(0) | T354(.9) | | 17 | 8.54 |
| 2.09 Public Policy | F1632(.5) | Tx2586(0) | | | | 2 | .5 |
| Total Projects | 12 | | 38 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 61 | - |
| Total SMY's | 5.61 | | 18.23 | 6.47 | .25 | .9 | - | 31.46 |

a/Letters represent states: A=Alabama, Ar=Arkansas, N=North Carolina, etc.

SOURCE: Southern Regional Rural Development Research Committee, July 20, 1973.



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Appendix Table 1-C. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Income and Employment (3.00). a/

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | Total Project | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | | Rural Sociology | Agronomy | Animal Science | | |
| 3.01 Holding & Attracting Industry | G1146(.12) | G435(.5) | | | | 2 | .7 |
| 3.02 Plant Location | | | | | | 0 | 0 |
| 3.03 Inc. & Emp. Effects of Rural Industry | M4302(0) | K96(.75) | | | | 2 | .75 |
| 3.04 Inc. & Emp. Effects of Nat. Res. Invest. | M4301(.2)<br>A315(.4)<br>A359(.5)<br>F1473(.3) | L1554(.3)<br>G412(.25)<br>T303(.25)<br>Ar715(.4) | | | | 8 | 2.6 |
| 3.05 Alt. Uses of Nat. Res. | A053(1.3) | | K814(.32) | | | 2 | 1.62 |
| 3.06 Rural Recreation Ent. | A299(.5) | G436(.3) | | | | 2 | .8 |
| 3.07 Technology for Small Farms | L1552(.2)<br>P267(1.0) | P277(2.1) | | P267(.8) | | 4 | 4.1 |
| 3.08 Ent. for Small & Part-Time Farms | G1120(.16)<br>G1122(.4) | P245(.2) | P245(.5) | | Tx1972(.1) | 5 | 1.36 |
| 3.09 Economic Interaction in Rural Areas | F1436(.2)<br>L1553(1.8) | G1071(1.0)<br>K89(.86) | | | | 13 | 8.26 |

(Continued)

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Appendix Table 1-C. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and 1972-73 SMY Allocations at Experiment Stations in the South: Income and Employment (3.00) [a], continued.

| Problem Area | Discipline | | | | Total Projects | Total SMY's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Agricultural Economics | Rural Sociology | Agronomy | Animal Science | | |
| | G440(.6)<br>Ok1456(.35)<br>Tx1768(.75)<br>M4402(.2)<br>F1628(.5) | T327(1.0)<br>T328(.4)<br>V616155(.3)<br>V626179(.3) | | | | |
| 3.10 Inc. & Emp. Effects of Taxation & Reg's. | M4009(.2)<br>G434(.25) | S986(.2) | | | 3 | .65 |
| Total Projects | 37 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 41 | - |
| Total SMY's | 19.12 | .82 | .8 | .1 | - | 20.84 |

[a]/Letters represent states: A=Alabama, Ar=Arkansas, N=North Carolina, etc.

SOURCE: Southern Regional Rural Development Research Committee, July 20, 1973.

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73.a/

Alabama

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 048 | Implementation of Continuance Planning Program in Outdoor Recreation, II. |
| 299 | Economic Evaluation of Selected Outdoor Recreation Facilities |
| 315 | Effects of Investments in Recreational Resources on Income and Employment in Barber and Marshall Counties Alabama |
| 316 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 318 | Impact of the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program on Low-Income Homemakers in Selected Alabama Counties |
| 326 | Full-Time Hired Farm Labor Situation in Alabama |
| 327 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 341 | Patterns of Food Intake and Nutritional Health of Girls |
| 359 | Post-Project Evaluation of the Cheaha Creek Watershed Development Under Public Law 566 |
| 363 | Solid Waste Management for Northwest Alabama Using Sanitary Landfills |

Arkansas

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 674 | Delineation of Sociocultural Areas and Ecological Regions of Arkansas |
| 678 | Rural Housing in Selected Areas of Arkansas: Situation, Needs and Potential, and the Role of Financing |
| 693 | Changes in the Socioeconomic Status of Families in Low-Income, High-Migration Rural Areas |
| 715 | Regional Income and Employment of Investments in Natural Resources |
| 745 | Relationship of Local Public Financing to Needed Public Services |
| 746 | Human Resource Development in the Framework of Rural Development |
| 747 | Factors Affecting the Use of Medical Services in Rural Areas of Arkansas |

(Continued)

a/See Appendix Tables 1-A, 1-B, and 1-C for classification.

SOURCE: Southern Regional Rural Development Research Council.

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

Florida

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1436 | Determinants of the Rate of Growth in Employment of the North Florida Area Economy |
| 1473 | Regional Income and Employment Effects of Investments in Natural Resources |
| 1623 | An Economic Analysis of Selected Outdoor Recreational Resources in Florida |
| 1628 | Planning for Economic Growth and Resource Management |
| 1629 | Incidence and Causes of Rural Poverty and Economic Benefits of Poverty Programs |
| 1630 | Planning and Financing Public Services for Rural Communities |
| 1632 | Agricultural and Rural Labor Markets |
| Fla. A&M (Un-numbered) | Information Consumption by the Client System as a Strategy to Reduce the Impact of Rural Poverty |

Georgia

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 412 | Employment and Income Effects of Investments in Natural Resources in Georgia |
| 425 | Human Resource Development Problems and Potentials in Georgia and the Southeast |
| 432 | Rural Development and the Ouality of Life in the Rural South |
| 434 | Economic Impact of Property Taxes on Agricultural Land Use in Georgia |
| 425 | Potentials for Rural Economic Development |
| 436 | Expansion of Employment Opportunities in Rural Recreational Enterprises |
| 439 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 440 | Regional Analysis for Rural Development |
| 442 | Social and Economic Implications of the Changing Population of Georgia with Reference to the Entire South |
| 1071 | The Magnitude and Significance of Rural Farm Labor in a Changing Economy |
| 1120 | Potential and Alternatives for Land-Holding Rural-Nonfarm Residents and Part-Time Farmers in Piedmont, Georgia |
| 1121 | Alternatives and Costs of Handling Solid Waste Materials in Urban Fringe and Rural Communities |
| 1122 | Economic Evaluation of Alternative Enterprises for Part-Time Farm Families |
| 1146 | Industrial Parks in Rural Areas of Georgia |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

Kentucky

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 77 | Funding and Resource Allocation in Rural Kentucky Schools |
| 85 | Supplying and Financing Local Public Services in Rural Areas to Meet Changing Economic Conditions |
| 89 | Development of Procedures for Quantifying and Assessing the Economic Well-Being of Rural Areas in Kentucky |
| 93 | Economic Implications of Migration for Eastern Kentucky |
| 96 | Factors Affecting the Marketing of Wood Handicraft Products in Kentucky |
| 123 | Determination of Optimum Reservoir Capacity for Rural Water Supplies |
| 811 | Influences on Occupational Goals of Young People from Three Subcultures in the South |
| 813 | Social Factors in the Development and Use of Kentucky's Natural Resources for Outdoor Recreation |
| 814 | Supply of and Demand for Public Forest Recreation in the North Central Region |
| 815 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |

Louisiana

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1147 | Characteristics and Problems of the Aged in a Diffused Rural Society |
| 1231 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 1552 | Economic Feasibility of Organizing, Financing and Managing Farm Cooperatives for Low-Income Farmers and Rural Residents |
| 1553 | The Impact of Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Developments upon the Economies of Selected Rural Areas in Louisiana |
| 1554 | The Potential for Development and Economic Impact of Outdoor Recreation Facilities in Selected Rural Areas in Louisiana |
| 1555 | An Economic Evaluation of Credit and Financial Resource Problems of Low-Income Farmers and Rural Residents in Selected Areas of Louisiana |
| 1556 | The Human Ecology and Recreational Impact of Toledo Bend Reservoir |
| 1557 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 1558 | Home and Family Decision Making Processes for Rural Families |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1612 | Appraisal of Public Expenditures and Sources of Public Revenues with Emphasis on Land Resources |
| 1617 | An Economic Analysis of Providing Community Services in Rural Areas of Louisiana |

Mississippi

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 4003 | Nutritional Status: A Sociological Approach |
| 4004 | Distribution, Composition, and Major Demographic Processes of Population |
| 4006 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in Mississippi and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 4008 | Alternative Medical Service Delivery Systems for Rural Areas in Mississippi |
| 4009 | Alternative Methods of Funding Public Services in Rural Areas of Mississippi |
| 4101 | Socio-cultural and Situational Factors in Poverty in Selected Rural Areas in Mississippi |
| 4102 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 4301 | Regional Income and Employment Effects of Investments in Natural Resources |
| 4302 | Job Creation and Employment in Rural Areas |
| 4303 | Costs of Alternative Water and Sewerage Systems in Rural Areas of Mississippi |
| 4304 | Institutional Structures for Improving Rural Community Services |
| 4402 | Estimates of Relationships among Sectors of Mississippi's Economy |

North Carolina

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 3265 | The Changing Community |
| 3266 | Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends |
| 11079 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 13231 | Problems of Population Decline in Rural Areas |
| 13323 | Consumer Preference, Choice and Decision-Making of Rural Low-Income Families |
| 13326 | Decision Models for School Facilities Construction in Non-metropolitan Areas of North Carolina |
| 13327 | Development of Improved Housing for Rural North Carolina Families |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 13332 | The Economics of Professional Driver Training |
| 13357 | An Economic Analysis of the Financing of Local Governments in North Carolina |
| 13388 | Housing Needs and Satisfactions of Rural Families in North Carolina |

Oklahoma

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1456 | Data Information Systems for Rural Planning |
| 1457 | An Economic Analysis of Education and Other Institutional Services for Rural Areas |
| 1492 | Analysis for Rural Development Planning |
| 1494 | Design and Criteria for Health Planning Systems in Rural Areas |
| 1523 | Construction and Evaluation of a Career Development Program in Agricultural Occupations for Advantaged and Less-Advantaged Rural Youth |

Puerto Rico

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 245 | Population and Farm Types in the Coffee Region |
| 267 | Scientific Farm Organization for Rural Development |
| 277 | Organization of Family-Type Food Crop Farms |

South Carolina

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 046 | Optimizing the South Carolina Community Hospital System for Improving Access by Rural Residents |
| 826 | Influences on Occupational Goals of Young People |
| 872 | Physical, Social and Economic Aspects of Functional Housing for Low Income Families |
| 932 | Economic Study of Alternative Systems for Distributing Water Supplies in a Decentralized Urban-Industrial Area |
| 965 | The Social Impact of Economic and Population Change in Transitional South Carolina Counties |
| 970 | Analysis of Demographic Data for the Human Resources of South Carolina |
| 982 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in South Carolina and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 986 | The Effects of Selected Changes in the Real Property Tax System on Agricultural Land Use and Tax Revenues in South Carolina |
| 987 | Economic and Sociological Aspects of Comprehensive Land-Use Planning in South Carolina |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

Tennessee

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 265 | Influences on Occupational Goals of Young People |
| 274 | Migration Patterns of the Tennessee Population |
| 285 | Farm Labor in Tennessee |
| 303 | Regional Income and Employment Effects of Investments in Natural Resources |
| 327 | Delineation of Functional Economic Areas in Tennessee |
| 328 | Socio-Economic Characteristics of Rural Development Areas in Tennessee |
| 331 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 333 | Evaluation and Improvement of Low-Cost Rural Housing in Tennessee |
| 354 | Assessment of Family Functioning in Rural Areas of Tennessee |
| 365 | Evaluation of Vocational Training for Rural People |

Texas

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 1768 | Interindustry Analysis of the Economy of Texas: Emphasizing the Regional Economy of Northeast Texas |
| 1833 | Human Resource Characteristics and Changes in Relation to Agriculture and Rural Development in Texas |
| 1839 | An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of Indigenous Personnel in an Educational Program |
| 1895 | The Interaction of Organizations and Individuals in Economically-Growing Nonmetropolitan Texas Communities of 10,000-50,000 Population |
| 1967 | Food Choices and Nutritional Health of the Older Age Group |
| 1969 | Factors Affecting Patterns of Living of Disadvantaged Families |
| 1972 | Alternative Technical and Economic Systems of Swine Production and Marketing on Small Farms |
| 1995 | Man/Computer Symbiosis: The Rural Development and Academic Implications |
| 2586 | An Economic and Sociological Study of Agricultural Labor in the Northeast States |
| 2791 | Rural Development and the Quality of Life in the Rural South |
| 2811 | Development of Human Resource Potentials of Rural Youth in the South and Their Patterns of Mobility |
| 3026 | The Economics of Institutional Arrangements for Viable Rural Communities in the Great Plains |
| 3148 | Institutional Structures for Improving Rural Community Services |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 1-D. Rural Development Research Projects at Experiment Stations, by State and Project No., Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

Virginia

| No. | Title |
|---|---|
| 616152 | The Real Property Tax in Community Development |
| 616154 | Economic Consequences of Ecological Decisions: A Case Study of Saltville, Virginia |
| 616155 | Economic Development of the Eastern Shore of Virginia |
| 616158 | Effects of Education and Food Programs Upon Health and Level of Living |
| 626116 | Physical, Social and Economic Aspects of Functional Housing for Low-Income Families |
| 626179 | Processes of Rural Economic Change in the Northeast |

0061

Appendix Table 2. Summary of Rural Development Reserach Projects and SMY Allocations for USDA, Southern Region, 1972-73.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division* | Place | SMY | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.01 | EDD | Texas | 1.0 | Location of Central Public Facilities in Rural Areas |
| 1.09 | EDD | Tenn. | .2 | Analysis of State & Local Public Facility Needs and Investment in Southeast United States |
| | RDS | N. C. | 1.5 | Relationship of Community Services and Economic Development in a Multi-County Area |
| 1.10 | EDD | Ok. | .3 | Planning Muiti-County Areas for Economic Development |
| 1.11 | EDD | Ark. | 1.0 | Ability of Rural Families in Ozark Region to Find Adequate Housing |
| 2.01 | EDD | S. C. | 1.2 | Human Resource Adjustments in Response to Technological Change in the Flue-Cured Tobacco Area |
| | EDD | Ky. | 1.0 | Social Aspects of Aging in Appalachia |

(Continued)

2900

Appendix Table 2. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations for USDA, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division* | Place | SMY | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | EDD | Ark. | .4 | Analysis of Poverty in Arkansas and Nearby States |
| | EDD | Ark. | .6 | Factors Affecting Occupational Choice and Adjustment of Rural Youth |
| | RDS | N. H. | .5 | Household Responses in an Area Undergoing Technological Change |
| 2.07 | RDS | Ok. | .6 | Improving Local Rural Development Decisions in the Great Plains |
| 2.08 | EDD | D. C. | .8 | Factors Associated with Upward Escape from Poverty Among Male Household Heads in the Mississippi Delta |
| 2.09 | EDD | Va. | .6 | State-Local Fiscal Structures and Local Government Finances and Services |
| 3.03 | EDD | Miss. | 1.2 | Job Creation and Employment in Rural Areas |

(Continued)

00633

Appendix Table 2. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations for USDA, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division* | Place | SMY | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RDS | Fla. | .1 | Relationship Between Changes in Economic Activity and Employment in Rural Multi-County Areas |
| 3.09 | EDD | D.C. | 1.4 | Interindustrial and Interregional Structures of Economic Regions |
| | EDD | D.C. | 2.6 | Economic Development, Structure, and Areas of Potential Growth |
| | EDD | Mo. | 1.1 | Identification and Spatial Impact of Regional Growth Areas |

*EDD- Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service.
RDS- Rural Development Service (now returned to EDD after reorganization).

0064

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.05 | CSRS NC.X-PR-0007-309-12 | N. C. | 1.5 | Methods for Selecting, Planning, Managing and Evaluating Recreational Sites, Phase I |
| | CSRS OKLX-PR-0004-375-EL | Ok. | 0.8 | Cultural and Recreational Facilities in Towns of 10,000 - 18,000 Population in Oklahoma |
| 1.08 | CSRS SC.X-PR-0003-011 | S. C. | 0.2 | Effect of Communication and Transportation on Utilization of Services by Low-Income Rural People |
| 1.11 | CSRS MISX-PR-0003-1973-4 | Miss. | 1.0 | Basic Human Needs in Rural Development - Housing |
| 2.01 | CSRS AR.X-45-2110 | Ark. | 0.5 | Factors of Disadvantagement as Related To School Performance |

(Continued)

0063

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Divsion & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS GEO-FVSC-CSRS-03 | Ga. | 0.3 | Human Resource Development |
| | CSRS OKLX-PR-0004-274-S | Ok. | 0.5 | An Experiment in Early Childhood Education in a Rural Setting |
| | CSRS OKL-AR-03 | Ok. | 0.1 | College Career Development Study of the Rural College Student |
| | CSRS TENX-PR-0001 34566 | Tenn. | 1.0 | Work Motivation of Culturally-Disadvantaged Urban and Rural Workers in Tennessee |
| 2.02 | CSRS AR.X-45-2070 | Ark. | 0.8 | Comparative Analysis of Aging Poor and Economically Secure in Jefferson County |
| | CSRS NC00307-20-C | N. C. | 0.1 | Comparision of Rural Poverty in North Carolina and Wisconsin with Implications for Labor force Participation Rates |
| | CSRS NC00307-51-B | N. C. | 0.1 | An Evaluation of the Effect of Income Maintenance Programs on Rural People in North Carolina |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS NC00107-35-C | N. C. | 0.1 | Economic Adjustment of Poverty Stricken Rural People in North Carolina |
| 2.03 | CSRS FLAX-PR-0004-4733 | Fla. | 0.5 | Improvement of the Nutrition of Teen-Agers in Selected Counties of North Florida |
| | CSRS GEO-FVSC-CSRS-02 | Ga. | 0.2 | Soybean Protein in Improving Nutritional Status of Low-Income Families |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-00102 | Ky. | 0.8 | Identification of Sub-Clinical Malnutrition |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-13 | Ky. | 0.9 | Monitoring Sub-Clinical Malnutrition to Enhance Rural Development - Business and Economics |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-15 | Ky. | 0.3 | Monitoring Sub-Clinical Malnutrition to Enhance Rural Development - Psychology |

(Continued)

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Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-19 | Ky. | 1.4 | Monitoring Sub-Clinical Malnutrition to Enhance Rural Development--Home Economics |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-19A | Ky. | 0.3 | Eating Habits and Nutritional Status of the Teens in Kentucky |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-24 | Ky. | 2.4 | Monitoring Sub-Clinical Malnutrition to Enhance Rural Development - Sociology |
| | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-14 | Ky. | 0.8 | Monitoring Sub-Clinical Malnutrition to Enhance Rural Development - Chemistry |
| | CSRS KY.X KY00101 | Ky. | 0.1 | The Effect of Dietary Trace Elements in a Selected Population |
| | CSRS LA.X-PR-0003-8015-6 | La. | 0.3 | A Study of Family Planning of Low-Income Families in Small Towns of Lousiana |

(Continued)

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS NC.X-PR-0001-309-07 | N. C. | 0.5 | Occupational Hazards in Agriculture and Rural Industry |
| | CSRS NC00307-63-B | N. C. | 0.1 | Levels of Nutrition Health in Rural Eastern North Carolina |
| | CSRS NC.X-PR-0004-309-08 | N. C. | 0.2 | Factors Influencing the Utilization of Federal Food-Aid Programs |
| | CSRS SC.X-PR-0001-1 | S. C. | 1.5 | Nutritional Status of Rural People in Hampton County and Influence of Nutrition Education |
| | CSRS SC00005 | S. C. | 0.4 | Nutritional Status Studies of Adolescent Girls in Selected Areas of South Carolina |
| | CSRS SC.X-PR-0003-009 | S. C. | 1.0 | Identification and Evaluation of Pollutants in Rural Drinking Water Supplies |
| | CSRS TEN-0001-4166-34434 | Tenn. | 0.5 | Nutritional Status of Selected Low-Income Families in Two West Tennessee Counties |

(Continued)

0063

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS TENX-PR-0004-34536 | Tenn. | 0.5 | Nutritional Status of Low-Income Families in Four Tennessee Counties |
| | CSRS TEN-01-4122 34204 | Tenn | 0.5 | Eating Habits and Patterns of Selected Low-Income Families in Two West Tennessee Counties |
| | CSRS TEXX-PR-0004-G-1969 | Tx. | 0.4 | Factors Affecting Patterns of Living of Disadvantaged Families |
| | CSRS VA.X-PR-0002-111779 | Va. | 0.5 | Improvement of Food Safety and Consumption in Rural, Low-Income Southside Virginia |
| | CSRS VA.X-PR-0004-1771A | Va. | 0.5 | A Study of Fire Hazards in Homes of Low-Income Families of Southside Virginia |
| 2.04 | CSRS TENX-PR-0001-34556 | Tenn. | 1.0 | Human Resources in Rural Areas of West Tennessee |

(Continued)

0070

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS TEXX-PR-0002-G-1968 | Tx. | 0.3 | Change in the Nature, Composition, and Socio-Economic Conditions of Black Families in Texas |
| 2.05 | CSRS FLAX-PR-0003-4248 | Fla. | 1.5 | Information Consumption by the Client System as a Strategy to Reduce Rural Poverty |
| 2.06 | CSRS KY.X-PR-0001-13A | Ky. | 0.3 | Income and Expenditure Patterns for a Group of Select Counties in Kentucky |
| | CSRS NC.X-PR-003-309-07 | N. C. | 0.3 | Textiles and Clothing Information Needs of Low-Income Families in North Carolina |
| 2.07 | CSRS OKL-AR-05 | Ok. | 0.2 | Identification of Community Leaders in a Rural, Predominantly Black Community |
| 2.08 | CSRS AR.X-45-2030 | Ark. | 0.3 | Relationship Between Personal Characteristics and Housing Environment |
| | CSRS OKLX-PR-0004-274-S | Ok. | 0.9 | An Analysis of the Socio-Economic Characteristics of Black Towns in Oklahoma |

(Continued)

T200 0071

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS SC.X-PR-0003-08 | S. C. | 0.1 | An Exploratory Study of Socio-Economic Conditions in South Carolina |
| 3.07 | CSRS LA.X-PR-0002-8-15-5 | La. | 0.8 | An Analysis of the Economic Factors Affecting the Success of Small Farm Operators |
| 3.08 | CSRS GEOX-PR-0003-72PS-0 | Ga. | 1.2 | Asparagus as a High Income Per Acre Cash Crop for Limited Resource Farmers |
| | CSRS NC.X-PR-0001-309-86 | N. C. | 0.2 | Alternative Income Opportunities for the Limited Resource Farmer in Three North Carolina Counties |
| | CSRS SC.X-PR-0003-010 | S. C. | 0.5 | Economic Feasibility of Organizing Marketing and Supply Cooperatives by the Low-Income Farmers |
| | CSRS TEXX-PR-0003-G-1971 | Tx. | 0.2 | Economic Feasibility of Pre-Broiler Production by Low-Income Farm Families |

(Continued)

0072

Appendix Table 3. Summary of Rural Development Research Projects and SMY Allocations at 1890 Institutions, Southern Region, 1972-73, continued.

| Matrix Code | Agency or ERS Division & Project Number | Place | SMY's | Title |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CSRS TEXX-PR-0003 G-1972 | Tx. | 0.2 | Alternative Technical and Economic Systems of Swine Production and Marketing on Small Farms |
| 3.09 | CSRS ALAX ALA-PR-0003-1-73 | Ala. | 0.1 | Income Inequality and Its Relationship to Community Structures and Community Interactions |
| | CSRS AR.X-45-2090 | Ark. | 1.0 | Earnings of Farmers Through Cooperative Action in Arkansas |
| | CSRS SC00003 | S. C. | 0.2 | Migrant Labor in the Southern Coastal Plain of South Carolina |
| | CSRS TENX-PR-0001-34816 | Tenn. | 0.1 | Changes in Industrial Structure in West Tennessee and Its Impact on Development in Rural Areas |
| 4.00 | CSRS NC.X-PR-0006-309-12 | N. C. | 1.5 | Agricultural Waste Management and Environmental Quality, Phase I |

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